od by CORNELIUS WENDELL.

These Whiteletty USPON, a very large paper for culation, will be published every featurely morning, was prices: For one copy, 52 per annum; three copies is plan for \$1; icen copies for \$215; twenty copies, and so on an Subscriptions may commented at any time.

he Washington Union

"LIBERTY, THE USION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 48.

WASHINGTON CITY, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1858. TWO CENTS.

GRANDES NOUVEAUTES IN PARIS.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE, PARIS.

OVELTIES FOR THE SEASON.

ROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST, AND NORTHWEST. BALTLE E AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

sch Washington at 8,30, a. m., being specially
date SUMIKE RESILENTEN IN THE COUNTRY
um from Washington Junction to bring the Exstreiving theor from the West for Washington
des, baggogo checks, and further information
Or at the ticket office, Washington station,
W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation,
L. M. COLE,
General Ticket Agent.
555.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICH-

RAA Sta: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under the entire restoration of my hair to its original color. About the of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming ray upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" I seen recover-to original hoe. I consider your restorative as very wonderful

Naw York, July 25, 1857.

Paor. O. J. Wood: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacions article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my heir and whinkers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark, and I now foct confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruif and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

Paor. Wood: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remelles to no effect. I commenced using your restorative in January last. A low applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its furner color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health, and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all. J. D. Hoffs.

Oncaso, Ill., May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put my in bottles of three since, wit: large, medium, and small; the small holds haif a plut, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per hottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion than the small person when the small holds half a plut, and retails for \$3.

O. J. WOOD & CO. Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great New York Wire Railing Establishment.) and Ild Market atreet, 18 Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

May 13—63m.

In the auporior court of said county, March term, 1858.

Present his Honor James Thomas, judge of said court.

Whereas sundry bills have been filed in this court by legatees under the will of Wm. S. Barch, deceased, acaimst John C. Burch, executor of said will, for payment of their respective legacies, and claiming that the legacy in said will Sarah Kesse should be paid to the parties sabilled thereto in the eyent of her death, leaving no child or children.

It is ordered that said Sarah Kesse, or her children, or her or their legal representatives, appear in this court at or before the March term, 1859, to claim said legacy, as, in default of said appearance, said legacy will then be directed to be paid to the parties new before the court.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—
Wassingrow Cirr, D. C., May 27, 1858.
The Professorships of Surgery and Chombirty having become vacant at the National Medical College, located at the seat of the government of the United States, applications are invited until the 18th of June next for the respective chairs.

J. RHEY, M. D., Dean,

[National Union, Chicago, and Charleston Mercury, Charleston, copy of send bill to this office.]
May 23—Law115June*

CLASSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL FOR boys in Cambridge, Mansachusetta—Under the charge of Joseph Lovering, A. M., professor of Physics in Harvard University; and R. D. Laine, Ph. D., professor of Laila in Harvard University; and R. D. Laine, Ph. D., professor of Laila in Harvard University; and R. D. Sambridge, September 13. Boys from a distance provided with board in good families.

Terms \$150 a year Apply by mail to GEORGIE M. LANE, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

THE LADIES' SHOE STORE.—Ladies purchasing Gallers, Suppers, or shoes of any description, will find at the letters Store Stores, No. 16 Market Space, Pennaytrana avenue, between 8th and 9th streets, the best and most complete assortment in the city. Lady clerks are in attendance. No gentlemen's goods are left. Ladies, please give us a call.

June 3—QLW

THE WILLETT'S POINT INVESTIGATION.

1858, by Hone GEORGE 1 and THOMAS B. FLORE

ne Willett's Point property by the government has been ade the subject of grave accusation against the func-onary who made it, the Secretary of War, and other of-

tionary who made it, the Secretary of War, and other of-ficers of the government.

From the tenor of interrogation pursued by the mem-ber of the committee who originated the investigation, it is most manifest that the purpose was, and the evident effort is, to fix upon the Secretary of War the following grave imputations: First, that he violated the law in giving more for the purchased land than the amount of the appropriation. Secondly, that he gave more for the property than it could have been bought for. Thirdly, that much more was given than the land was really worth; and lastly, that the Secretary of War was a par-ty to a combination to effect the sale of the property at an excibitant price.

of the case, to lend even the faintest color to any one of these insinations.

I. As for the excess of the price paid over the amount of the appropriation made, the language of the act of the Congress is a sufficient explanation and vindication. The words of the law are as follows: "For the commencement of a fort opposite Fort Schuyler, New York, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars." (See sess., acts 1856 and 1857, page 191.)

Had the appropriation been one complete, separate, final appropriation for the purchase of the site of the fort, most clearly the law would have been transcended by exceeding the amount of the appropriation; but there was no special, independent, entire appropriation for the purchase of a site. The appropriation is general—is in its express terms but the initiatory step towards the construction. where the trip of the trip experience is the experience in the three was a second of the specific to the companion of the specific to the sp concluded to try it on how hair, ittie thinking at the time that it could restore the gray hair to the original color, but to hor as well as you surprise, after a flow week's telat, it has performed that wondered the wonder had feed by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly many continer hair above restorative to all persons in want of souds many of many for the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly many of the rate and the same time beautifying and the centre appropriation is general—is in its express terms but the initiatory step towards the construction of a great work of national defence, upon which the vill of Congress had formally and solemuly resolved. It does not, on its face, pretend to be complete and final. Future appropriations to carry out a great work of public policy are evidently intended, for no one is stupid enough to suppose that the contemplated fortification could be built for the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Congress, then, having resolved on the policy of the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Congress, then, having resolved on the policy of the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Congress, then, having resolved on the policy of the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Congress, then, having resolved on the policy of the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Congress, then, having resolved on the policy of the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Congress, then, having resolved on the policy of the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Congress, then, having resolved on the policy of the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Congress, then, having resolved on the policy of the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Congress, then, having resolved on the policy of the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Congress, then, having resolved on the site of the site for the sum of one fleet. I commence o

there was no instance within his experience of a purchase of property exceeding a specific appropriation. It was done, and by General Tetter himself, in the Fort Toughins addition, and no later than August of last year. In this case the land (II acres) was purchased at year. In this case the land (II acres) was purchased at Willett's Point, was complete and final in its terms. Yes, for certain reasons, "it was thought better by Gen. Totten to pay the additional \$200." (See testimony of Caps. Wright, p. 227.) This may not have been strictly legal. If not, perhaps it was justified, or it may at least be excused, by the exigency of the case. But, no matter what the reason of the act, it shows clearly that the government of specific appropriations

of specific appropriations, and that General Totten's testimony on the question is, to that extent, at least, at fault.

In conclusion on this point, it is very well known that it has been the practice of the government where incipient appropriations are made with the evident purpose of future appropriations, to exceed by enticipative contracts the existing appropriations; and this, from the necessity of the case, it being impracticable to contract for haif finishing, or fractionally sinishing, the various classes of the work upon public structures. Almost all the public editices constructed by the government, including the Capitol in which Congress sits, are constructed under contracts anticipative as to the greater part of the expenditures upon them.

II. As to the second point, that the land might have been bought for less than was, in the end, paid for it.

The undersigned do not scraple to declare their entire conviction that, if at any time the land at Willett's Point could have been purchased for less than the sum actually paid for it, \$200,600, there is no sort of blame or responsibility for it resting upon the Secretary of War.

The very first intimation made to the War Department in regard to the purchasing of hand for a fortification opposite Fort Schwyler." was contained in a "confidential" letter from Major Barnard, the local engineer, to General Totten, the engineer-in-chief, dated March the 24th, 1857. In that letter the engineer is informed that Willett's Point is "far the most eligible site;" that Mr. Wiesman, the then properteer, had made a proposition to take for the property \$1,000 per acre, and \$15,000 for the 111 acres he owns beyond the oreack; or, if he positively declines this, to have the authority to offer from \$750 to \$1,000 per acre, upon actual mreve of the land, and to compensate him for his improvements by a liberal appraisoment." (See Major Barnard's letter, pp. 2, 3, 5.)

Now, it seems to be inferred, and those who are on the lookout to find ground for accusation will doubless

Barnard's letter, and the substance of Mr. wisems proposition. On the contrary, he responds to Major I nard's letter of the 24th March by a letter dated

proposition. On the contrary, he responds to Major Barnard's letter of the 24th March by a letter dated the 26th of March, (see p. 247.) as follows:

"I have no idea that the Secretary of War will authorize an offer to Mr. Wiesman of the sum you mention for his property at Wilkins? Point, and, therefore, have not relamified your proposition holm." Had it been forthwith submitted to the Secretary, short as was the time, the proposition of Mr. Wiesman might have been considered and accepted. It might have been submitted on the 25th of March, for on that day it must have been received, and between the 25th, and 31st of March the matter might have been considered by the Secretary and the cabinet, and arranged. before the property passed from Wiesman to Irving, which took place on the first of April following, as the sequel will show.

Up to the 26th of March, then, General Floyd was kept in ignorance of Wiesman's proposition to sell out at \$130,000. There is nothing to indicate that he knew anything of it on the 27th, 28th, 29th, or 30th of March; for the same reason that induced General Totten not to submit Major Earnard's letter, and Mr. Wiesman's proposition on the 26th would equally move him to withhold it on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th instants, during which

have been taken for the obtaining of the land on the least possible terms.

Two modes of arriving at the value of the property seem to have been considered: First, that of condemnation and assessment by a jury; and, secondly, a direct purchase from the new proprietor.

On consideration, the former plan was abandoned, and, the undersigned think, properly.

In the start Major Barnard seems to have favored decidedly the proceeding by condemnation; but, on inquiry and subsequent reflection, he was constrained to conclude that this plan of ascertaining the value was a most unsafe one for the government.

In his letter to General Totten, of March 28, 1857, (Appea. G., pp. 249, 250,) he says:

"Now, in reference to that, (the condemnation of the land.) further

"Now, in reference to that, (the condemnation of the land.) furth reflection and Knowledge of the actual state of things has induced a to healths about its expediency, and before going to Albany with the object, I think it best to consult you." After stating that the construction of a fort at Willet's Point would "damage all the property around," and that

gives these lan

rates the value, even as a private speculation, at \$250,-000.

John C. Mather says, (see p. 88.) "From what information I have received, I believe the government has bought the property for \$50,000 less than it is worth."

Mr. Day, who purchased a part of the Willett's Point tract, would not take less than \$1,500 an acre for his land, and improvements to be paid for beside. He states, moreover, that a Mr. French had sold his land, in the immediate vicinity of Willett's Point, for \$3,000 per acre. (See p. 179.) "I" would state (he adds) that I cannot buy land between the Neck and New York, with such water front and other desirable points, for less than \$1,500 per acre. I cannot buy land on the North River within fifty miles of New York, with fine views, for less than from \$1,700 to \$2,000 per acre." (See App. No.

than from \$1,700 to \$2,000 per acre.

Henry Fringes says he bought 22 acres last year at \$1,250 per acre, and sold at \$3,000; another parcel at \$1,500 to \$1,600 per acre; another at \$2,500 per acre; another, of 37 acres, for \$3,000 per acre for the front, and \$2,000 for the upper part; a lct of six acres for \$3,000, and of four acres for \$2,500 per acre; that he regarded Willett's Point as worth, for speculating purposes, at least \$1,000 per acre, and that if he owned it he should hold it at \$3,000 per acre. (See his evidence, pp. 215, 216.)

most a good judge in the matter, declares that he was most a good judge in the matter, declares that he, for his unimproved 10 acres in the vicinity of Willett's Point, would not take less than \$3,000 per acre. "Property along there, (Willett's Point,) he says, is becoming very yaluable, and is rapidly increasing." (See p. 221.)

William Weeks, being asked what he regarded the value of the Willett's Point land, replied as follows:

"There is no doubt of that; yet still property has enhanced in that yieinity, and has been doing so all through the last through the panie." (See pages 238, 33.)

To Edward A. Lawrence the following quest propounded:

worth?"

"Answer From fitteen to twenty thousand dollars; because it is located so elegantly. Wiesman laid it out in building fets, and sold a lot to Mr. Torner at the rate of \$3,000 an ere. I think its locality and position make it a great deal more valuable. It is rather abrupt on the Sound, but rises beautifully and in a mound." (See page 231.)

Hon. John A. Searing, member of Congress from the district in which Willett's Point is situated, deposed as

Eight from or been make a squarer lunger proportion, and all payable in advance. Ad-tice or thrice a week will be charged 37% or

What was thus said, with entire truth, of Mr. might, so far as the proofs are concerned, be as we of all whose official conduct came under review in vestionation.

arraigned for malfeasance, when, in the recess nittee room, it is known that no one has dar a charge; suspicion is aroused by the mere for vestigation; defamation is set to work; fall

and even inquisitorial investigation, not one single circumstance is developed to imposen, in the slightest degree, his honor as a man, or his uprightness as a public agent.

The justice of this great nation revolts at such a course of procedure, and Congress owes it to the country and the character of the nation at once to apply the corrective, by refusing any committee of investigation unless there be a specific, tangible charge, and a responsible accuser. Otherwise, Congress will but lead its high-authority to the perpetration of injustice and wrong; calumny will have unvestricted scope, and no man's reputation will be safe.

The undersigned submit the following resolutions:

Resolved. That the evidence sikes before the committee does not any degree warrant the slightent imputation upon the official or personal integrity of the Secretary of war.

Resolved. That the evidence does not warrant the imputation that arguents at least vary guilty of any official or agend deliquency in connection with the purchase of the property at Willest's Point.

Resolved. That the committee be discharged from the forether consideration of this subject.

leration of this subject.

G. W. HOPKINS.
THOMAS B. KLORENCE.

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—By virtue of a deed of trust, made and executed to me, deted the 28th day of Fabruary, 1884, and recorded in labor J. A. S., No. 96, follow 26, 277, 278, one of the land recorded in labor J. A. S., No. 96, follow 26, 277, 278, one of the land records of the county of Washington, In the District of Columbia, I shall proceed to sell on the premises, on Monday, the 2st day of rance next, at 6 water, in the Schlowing pieces or parcells of ground, attended in the city of Washington, D. C., and known as part of fee No. 5, in square No. 885, treising sweetly one fee on 18th attends work, man Fannsylvania avenue, and summing back to the root of said fee, No. 5, in square No. 885, treising sweetly one fee on 18th attends work, man Fannsylvania avenue, and cuming back to the root of said fee, because cash in land; the residue has see equal instalments of one and two years, the purchaser to give notes for the different of one and two years, the purchaser to give notes for the different of one and two years, the purchaser to give notes for the different parameters, feeling interest from 85 day of sale. A deed given and a deed of trap latent. All conveyance at the coul of the purchaser.

If the terms are not compiled with in five days size the sale, the trustee recoverys the right to g-sall the propagity, at the right and of the first purchaser, by advertising the school free times in the National Intelligencer.

June 2.—4

A GREEN, Auctioneer.

H. GILLET, Counseller at Law, has removed his office to his residence in Franklin Row, corner of K at Turkeenth streets. He will continue to devote his streets in the United States Supreme Court.

DED SULPHUR SPRINGS—MONROR COUNTY, VIR
L unna.—These colebrated Misseral Springs are now open for the
reception of visitors. It is now well known that no medicinal agents
that have been tried have had such signal success as the waters of
the Red Sulphur Springs in the speedy cure of mest cases of pulmoinary dendumpates, become in speedy cure of mest cases of pulmoinary dendumpates, become in the speedy cure of mest cases of pulmoinary dendumpates, become in the speedy cure of mest cases of pulmoinary dendumpates, become in the speedy case the Virginia and
Tomos are galierad at Newburs Depot. They, will then have but
thirty-sight miles of staring, over a good road. Via Orange and Alexseptim and virgina Course restread, there is now shout serviny miles
of staring.

**The state of the speedy staring of the speedy st

HENRY & CAMPBELL,

Bookers,

LAND, COLLECTING, AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

Some City, Josep.

Batter lands with land warrants or cosh, or on time, and loss to cosy
of whater rates, pay taxes, and formed abstract to titles.

BOXET S. HANTER.

B. AXTER & HENDERSON, Attorneys-at-law, have of the barter of Countries for the practice of law in the circuit court of the barter of Countries, and will give their attention to any legal business that may be intrusted to them connected with that court.

April L.—could fare.